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the council and the country had an opportunity to learn the stuff of which the king was made. Her only reference to Bismarck is exact enough. In 1855 there was a rumor that he was to become minister of foreign affairs, and she remarks, "Si ce bruit se vérifiait, la guerre entre l'Autriche et la Prusse, déjà probable, deviendrait certaine; car M. de Bismarck déteste l'Autriche, autant que moi je déteste les chats."

As in the earlier volumes, the Duchesse de Dino reveals a peculiar power of delineating personages with a few quick strokes. Here it is oftenest when she learns of their deaths, for she had reached the age when each year brought its losses, friends, acquaintances, persons in whom she was interested—the Duchesse d'Angoulême, Wellington, Salvandy, Metternich, the Duchesse d'Orléans. Of the daughter of Louis XVI., who died October 19, 1851, she wrote, "Les grandes infortunes, toujours portées avec la plus noble et la plus simple dignité, lui assignent une place tout à part dans notre déplorable histoire contemporaine. Il ne lui a manqué qu'un peu de charme et de grace, pour la mettre au-dessus des plus grandes victimes de tous les siècles." In recording Salvandy's death she sadly but finely remarks, "Quand on voit disparaître les êtres qui se trouvaient mêlés aux souvenirs de notre existence, tout un monde de choses se réveille et se dresse devant nous. . . . En voyant nos contemporains les témoins de notre jeunesse disparaître, on se rappelle telle circonstance, telle soirée, pleines d'émotions vives, où ils étaient spectateurs; puis tout s'engloutit dans un tombeau ouvert avant le nôtre."

After reading these four volumes it is easy to subscribe to the sentiments her granddaughter, their editor, expressed in the preface to the first: "Ses attrait, comme ses dons, furent rarement égalés, mais ce qui est moins connu, c'est la séduction morale qu'elle exerçait sur tous ceux qui l'approchaient."

HENRY E. BOURNE.

A Memoir of the Right Hon. William Edward Hartpole Lecky, M.P., O.M., LL.D., D.C.L., Litt.D., Member of the French Institute and of the British Academy. By his Wife. (London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1909. Pp. xvii, 420.)

For the wife of an eminent man to write a biography of her husband within the compass of four hundred and twenty small pages is an event of sufficient rarity to call for special commendation; while the freedom of the pages from flattery, hero-worship, and personal and irrelevant digression is so unusual as to arouse in the reader great respect for the taste and judgment of the author. Mrs. Lecky has everywhere shown admirable self-restraint in the treatment of her subject and though in Irish politics she does, perhaps, less than justice to the cause of the Home Rulers whom her husband opposed and in her extracts from correspondents' letters sometimes selects only such portions as put her

husband's views in the most favorable light, she has caught in the main the spirit of justice and truth that always characterizes Lecky's writings. Her work is manifestly designed for the reader who wishes to know something of the source of Lecky's intellectual powers, of the circumstances under which his books were written, and of the chief incidents of his membership in Parliament.

Lecky very early developed the mental qualities that characterized his entire career. Before he was twenty he was devouring history, writing poetry, and disclosing a passion for oratory. Possessed of remarkable independence of mind, he early inclined to theological and philosophical subjects, with a special fondness for the history of opinions and principles, and at the age of twenty-two wrote his first book on *The Religious Tendencies of the Age*. He hated law and had little zeal for political economy. At first he thought of a theological career, but soon historical investigation called him and he began at twenty-four his study of the rise and fall of speculative opinions, which he published as the *History of Rationalism* three years later. His *History of European Morals* appeared when he was but thirty-one, and both works attained success and exercised influence, not only because of their intrinsic merits as history but also because they represented the application of the historical method to the study of opinions and morals and combated the teachings of Bentham and the Utilitarians, and of Carlyle, Buckle, and other historians of that day. Lecky's influence upon the writing of history and his position among the forerunners of the modern school of historians has been somewhat lost sight of because of the subjects with which he dealt. His views as here expounded on pages 69, 122, and 150 show how thoroughly he represented, before 1870, the essential principles of the best historians of the present time. He viewed history as a great organic whole, and historical conditions as a growth; he took immense pains to disentangle the truth; and he had a high ideal of literary workmanship. He was exceedingly careful in reading his proof-sheets, and constantly revised his works as new editions were called for.

Lecky's turning from the history of morals to the history of England and Ireland in the eighteenth century was no sudden whim. He was an Irish landlord, tremendously interested in the literature and politics of Ireland, and had published anonymously in 1861, when but twenty-three, his *Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland*. During the first reform ministry of Gladstone, 1870-1874, he was active in expressing his opinions on Irish affairs and issued a new edition of his *Leaders*. His review in 1874 of Froude's *English in Ireland* showed that he was already deeply versed in Irish history, and from this time to his death he made Irish affairs his major interest in life. The volumes of his history appeared between 1878 and 1900, and we have in this biography an admirable exposition of his methods of work. In his treatment of his theme Lecky of the English History is still the Lecky of the Ration-

alism and the Morals, interested not in politics, but in philosophy, religion, social movements, and opinions. Even in his later works, *Democracy and Liberty* and the *Map of Life*, Lecky is the thinker, the student of ideas, the searcher for tendencies and influences. In whatever he wrote he aimed to be a true and original interpreter.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

The Gates of India, being an Historical Narrative. By Colonel Sir THOMAS HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.Sc. (London: Macmillan and Company. 1910. Pp. xv, 553.)

THE work is a geographical study of the approaches to India in the light of the uses that have been made of them in the past and with a view to determining the uses to which they might be put in the future. After the introduction (pp. 1-10) two chapters (pp. 11-57) deal with the early relations between Greece, Persia, Assyria, and the Indian frontier; the third chapter (pp. 58-93) treats of the campaign of Alexander in Baktria. Next we find (pp. 94-134) a discussion of Alexander's movements from Kabul to the Indus; while the fifth chapter (pp. 135-168) describes the withdrawal of the Greek forces both by land and by sea from India. The gates of the Far North are studied (pp. 169-189) in connection with the visits of the Chinese pilgrims to India; and two chapters (pp. 190-324) are then devoted to the accounts of the Arab geographers of Seistan, Afghanistan, and Makran. The ninth chapter (pp. 325-343) opens the account of the modern explorations with the adventures of Christie and Pottinger. Masson's journeys are the subject of the next two chapters (pp. 344-410); and then follow accounts of Lord and Wood (pp. 411-441); of Moorcroft (pp. 442-450); of Burnes (pp. 451-461); of Vigne (pp. 462-469); of Broadfoot (pp. 470-475); and of Ferrier (pp. 476-499). The last chapter (pp. 500-529) summarizes the results attained.

In estimating the value of the work it must be remembered that it is addressed to the statesman and not to the historian, and from the point of view of the former it is deserving of high praise. Whether India is or is not open to invasion from the northwest and west is a problem of vital importance to England, and of the greatest interest to the entire world. It is a question too upon which English public opinion has wavered between the extremes of undue apprehension and an over-confident sense of security. The problem is a military geographical one, and to its solution the author has brought an unrivalled knowledge of this part of Asia gained at first hand in the Afghan War and as a member of the Russo-Afghan and Perso-Baluch boundary commissions. He has also gained the credit of propounding an answer that may be accepted without hesitation, *viz.*: that it is easily possible to advance a force to Kandahar from Herat or Mashad, but that, as long as England controls the sea, this is the only danger that need be seriously apprehended, and that it can be guarded against by due foresight and diligence.